

THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor

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Vermont.

The Vermont figures speak for themselves, and tell a very plain story. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Had the republicans stood together they would have polled forty thousand votes as against seven thousand polled by the democrats. But they divided, with the result that one of the factions polled within a thousand votes of the democratic strength. The democrats stood together, and even slightly increased their numbers.

This result cannot but hearten the democrats everywhere. We may see the effect in Maine next week, and if there, elsewhere later. In states where the democrats are not now together they will get together, and there together they will work with the greater energy and success.

Will the republicans throughout the country be influenced by this warning? Or have matters gone too far for that? Will men who still call themselves republicans and yet feel unfriendly toward Mr. Taft continue in the course certain, if pursued to the end, to bring in Mr. Wilson and a Congress democratic in both branches?

Mr. Roosevelt's immediate purpose is clear enough. He seeks the destruction of the republican party. It has refused him further leadership, and he has organized an opposition, partly for revenge and partly for self-glorification.

This for the present. Later he hopes to try his hand on leading a movement embracing both republicans and democrats, and having the object of overthrowing our form of government. As he figures, if Mr. Wilson succeeds—and he wishes him success—is working for him—the combination behind Mr. Wilson cannot be held together for legislative purposes, and disaster in the democratic party will issue from the failure. Then, in 1916, with both of the old parties in disorder, a cry will go up for a Moses, and Mr. Roosevelt will respond.

The destruction of the republican party is beyond Mr. Roosevelt's power. Can he succeed in putting it temporarily out of business? Will republicans at his instance fall in behind him now in sufficient numbers to let the democrats enter through divided republican ranks? Vermont is not lost to the republicans, but only for the reason that the legislature will be able to save the day. In states where the two old parties are on something like even terms, such a division as has just been seen in Vermont will give the democrats an easy thing. Are the progressives in New York, New Jersey and the great middle states willing to go that far?

The Chemists.

Although the gathering in this city of the chemists from different countries who are in America to attend the eighth international congress is strictly a social affair, and having no direct connection with the organization itself, nevertheless it has its official aspect, particularly in view of the fact that the President of the United States has come from his summer home at Beverly to receive the distinguished members of science at sessions of the congress will be held in New York, though they might more appropriately have been held here, in view of the fact that in Washington are centered some of the most important works in this line.

The science of applied chemistry is a wonderful development of modern times. It is a far cry from the alchemist of old to the chemist of today working in his laboratory on problems of immediate and vital commercial importance. Today's chemist is adding constantly to the riches of the world, carrying on the work of conservation, utilizing wastes, finding means for the production of value from hitherto neglected materials; in short, performing feats of wizardry far more astonishing than even the pretended tricks of the charlatans who in former times made a very little science go a long way in deluding credulous victims.

To enumerate the triumphs of modern chemistry would be to recite virtually the industrial achievements of a century. A part from the line of mechanical invention, the work of the chemical laboratory in adding to the powers and resources of men in the field of manufacture and business has been of the greatest importance. Even in the field of mechanics the chemist plays an important part. The magnificent industry based upon the production of steel is in large part the result of the chemist's researches and active contributions. Indeed, it is almost impossible to find a phase of modern life that is not constructively and valuably affected by the chemist.

In the good old days the base ball fan used to worry for fear the Washington club could not finish as high as second from the bottom instead of from the top.

There is relief in knowing that the German emperor had a genuine attack of hay fever and was not sneezing at the Monroe doctrine.

Prison Reform and Discipline.

The outbreak of convicts in the Michigan state penitentiary at Jackson is an indication that it is unwise to go too fast in the evolution of a more conservative system of punishment. It is unquestionably wise to proceed along the lines of establishing the parole and probation modes of encouraging first offenders to return to lives of obedience to the law and usefulness. It is well to try experiments in prison administration such as the granting of more liberty to convicts in return for good behavior and labor. Executive officers are continually, and as a rule with good results, granting clemency to convicts of good record with a prospect of reforming upon liberation. But with all these advances toward a more humane and more constructive mode of punishing lawbreaking, there remains the need of severity in the treatment of a large number of those who break the law and are sentenced by the courts to terms of imprisonment.

The revolt at the Jackson penitentiary was caused, it appears, by the protest of a number of the prisoners against the

quality of the food served and the manner of the service. Little has appeared thus far explanatory of the exact conditions in the institution. But it is safe to assume that they were not so bad as to justify resort to rebellion. Jackson are available for convicts to present a statement of grievances to state authorities. The day has long passed when gross abuses could continue for any considerable period in the management of a penal institution. Boards of inspectors and newspaper are constantly on the alert to detect inhuman conditions. Officials are to be reached by petitions, from either the convicts or their relatives. In short, a modern penitentiary is virtually open to the scrutiny of all, and it is inconceivable that conditions have prevailed at Jackson warranting the adoption of the measures taken by the convicts there. Much more likely it is that these men are desperate characters, perhaps encouraged by the idea that leniency is to be gained through bravado.

In dealing with a situation of this kind it is necessary to adopt just the measures that have been applied by the Michigan authorities. Men who are in jail for offenses against the laws, men who are dangerous when at large, must be compelled to give obedience to prison rules, even if force is necessary. A show of weakness at Jackson would unquestionably result in the encouragement of similar revolts in other state prisons. The news of this kind travels by mysterious means from jail to jail. It may, after all, prove to be a valuable experience thus to demonstrate the determination of order and to enforce discipline in prison, although plans are working out for lessening the severity of punishment.

Roosevelt, Root and Crane.

The fact is recalled at this very interesting time that before Mr. Cortelyou was chosen chairman of the republican national committee in 1904 the place had been offered by Mr. Roosevelt to Elihu Root, Murray Crane, Cornelius M. Root, in order named, and by them declined. Mr. Roosevelt, by his own confession, was seeking "a man of high integrity to manage my campaign." Mr. Root, Mr. Crane and Mr. Bliss all answered that description. All had held high office, and were well known. Mr. Root had recently concluded a service of five years as Secretary of War, three of them under Mr. Roosevelt as President. Mr. Crane had recently filled a term as Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Bliss had been Secretary of the Interior under Mr. McKinley. Surely Mr. Roosevelt was right in his appraisal of these men.

Mr. Bliss has since died, and died in honor. But Mr. Root and Mr. Crane remain, and have been in public affairs, and have changed in the eight years that have elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt approached them with a request for duty as his campaign manager? If they were men of "high integrity" then, are they not still? Both are honored members of the United States Senate, and from July, 1905, till January, 1909, Mr. Root was Secretary of State in the second Roosevelt administration.

And yet these men are today on the Roosevelt blacklist. Mr. Root is condemned as a lawyer who works for the few as against the many, while Mr. Crane is cast into utter darkness along with Penrose, Cox, Lorimer and others, who are rated by Mr. Roosevelt as vulgar bosses and vulgar politicians. If Mr. Root and Mr. Crane had deteriorated, the public would have found them out and cast them out. As party men particularly they would have lost their prestige. But only last June Mr. Root, by unanimous choice, presided over his party's national convention, and one of the most influential men on the floor was Mr. Crane.

What explains, then, Mr. Roosevelt's present attitude toward these men? Nothing more or less than the fact that they have refused to countenance his ambition for a third term in the White House, and his purpose to ruin, if possible, his party in the attempt to get there. They are republicans, and as such are supporters of Mr. Taft. He is the party's nominee, and as such reads his life into that character as regards the social and political life of the whole country, and shows how far Mr. Roosevelt has strayed from the right path and suggests how far he is willing still to go under the goad of his reckless aims and plans.

The Japanese idea seems to be to have the emperor devote his entire attention to the arts of Great Righteousness and leave the business of practical politics in the hands of experienced subordinates.

The reluctance of Gyp the Blood about returning to New York may be partly due to a disinclination to subscribe to the fund for those medals to which Lieut. Becker is looking forward.

A candidate is strongly tempted to feel that any big business interest that tosses over a big campaign contribution establishes a claim to be considered a good trust.

England might enlarge the functions of the London Board of Trade to cover the issue of building permits for interoceanic canals throughout the world.

Turkey has always been obliged to avoid letting a war get so far along as to invite the serious interest of various neighboring nations.

Another perilous public condition is presented by a march that contains more hunters than readers.

The New Jersey Senatorship.

James Smith, Jr., announces for the Senate. Had he done so two years ago he might have won over Mr. Martine in the primaries, and thus have left Woodrow Wilson no room for Righteousness. He won now, with the racket of the past two years as a handicap? Mr. Wilson is not fond of him, nor he of Mr. Wilson, but a very interesting situation exists, and Mr. Smith, who is an old and experienced politician, should know how to improve it.

The tariff is the issue, and if the democrats sweep the country, as they expect to do, Mr. Wilson will call the new Congress together in extra session next spring, and revision of the Payne law will be begun.

New Jersey has an enormous stake in the game. She is the habitat of many trusts and of many manufacturing plants, and tariff rates and schedules are the breath of her being. They must be revised with care, or she will suffer.

Now what democratic living in the Jersey marshes is so competent to advise on this subject as Mr. Smith? He knows the tariff from the Jersey point of view, believes in protection, and when in the Senate eighteen years ago helped pass a tariff revision bill. He was one of Mr. Gorman's lieutenants in the fight for the Gorman revision of the Wilson revision of the McKinley law.

True, at that time Mr. Smith was roundly denounced by many democrats for his stand, and true it is also that two years ago this record was quoted against him in his contest with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Martine. He suffered because of it.

But things have changed recently, and

Mr. Smith should profit by the change. Looking out for American industries is today the thing. Mr. Wilson announces that he will make no war on them, and Mr. Watterston and Mr. Bryan endorse the deliverance. Expressing solicitude for the American manufacturer is fashionable. Everybody's doing it now. The old robber baron has been washed clean, and is now a worthy and respectable member of society.

Mr. Smith should wipe his spectacles and sail in with energy. His party has at last come around to him. The position he took a score of years ago it now takes, and as a member of the Senate next spring he would be useful in helping to redeem another free trade platform promise with another piece of protection legislation.

Col. Roosevelt is so busy with big game that a number of his Chicago supporters find opportunity to dash for the tall timber without being spared.

Care should be taken not to make souvenir postage stamps so large that a brush and paste pot will be expected with each purchase.

A bumper corn crop can at least be an argument toward proving that prosperity does not depend wholly on the tariff.

A progressive movement loses some of its character as such when it devotes too much time to paying off old scores.

Some of the money that Lieut. Becker put into the savings banks would appear to need laundering.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

The Rainy Day.

"Have we put anything by for a rainy day?" asked Mr. Plimsitt.

"Certainly," replied his wife. "I have saved enough to buy two dozen pairs of silk stockings."

An Inverted Proverb.

"Your promotion is a great honor," said the policeman's friend.

"Yet, but that's all there is to it," replied the man with a flexible conscience. "An honor is not without profit save in a reform administration."

The Demand.

The farmer's bumper crop must be a hindrance to the speaker's plan: The farmer would much rather see a husky, willing hired man.

Fences.

"Are you going home to mend your fences?"

"No, this year," replied the statesman. "I'm going home this time to get on the inside before the hated opposition succeeds in surrounding my district with barbed wire."

Correction.

"Even suffragettes disagree among yourselves. You also wield the spear that knows no brother."

"Not exactly," answered Miss Cayenne. "Let us be consistent and say we wield the hat pin that knows no sister."

A Nature Student.

"They tell me deer used to be plentiful around here," said a man in the picturesque outing costume.

"Yes," answered Big Steve, the guide, "but they're all gone."

"Ruthlessly slaughtered, I suppose?"

"I wouldn't say so. My guess is that they've been slaughtered to death at some of these hunting parties."

The Observer.

I like to sit beside the road
A-waitin' fur the mail.
Each day the driver will unload
His parcels without fail.
And be the weather dry or wet,
A-standin' in the row,
Amanda Boggs is there to get
A letter from her beau.

I've watched her now fur quite a while,
An' lately I perceive
She's lost her laughin', careless smile,
And seems inclined to grieve.
I can't help sharin' her regret,
That seems each day to grow.
I wish Amanda Boggs would get
A letter from her beau.

Her eyes were never made fur tears,
However light the mist.
These ought to be the happiest years
In all her birthday list.
Her feet should dance an' never set
A solemn pace an' slow.
I wish Amanda Boggs would get
A letter from her beau.

Why, there's Amanda,

Why, there's Amanda, 'cross the way,
With sunshine in her face!
I haven't seen in many a day
Such joyous, girlish grace.
I share her hope and joy, and yet
I'd never let her know
How glad I am to see her get
A letter from her beau.

Maneuver Failures.

From the New York Evening World.

That is to say, in the operation of moving baggage and food (without which the men and guns of an army are worth how much?), in that element of warfare which has ever been the first and foremost care of every great general, our professional army officers showed themselves mere children! When Napoleon declared that "an army marches on its belly," the bullocks he had men, and if he had men he could beat the enemy."

These two great generals were stating one of the simplest, most fundamental rules of warfare. A man who never held a gun or marched a step can recognize a plain horse sense. Our regular army officers "failed properly to solve problems involving the factors of the traction power of mules, the weight of overloaded army wagons and the character of country roads." Why? How much a mule can haul, or the proper load for an army wagon, or the nature of an American country road, do not strike one as profound or insolvable problems for officers supposedly trained to meet field complications far more intricate.

Overcome With Modesty.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Col. Roosevelt, who is nothing if not modest, says he has to go back to the period of the civil war to find a political platform equal to his own. The colonel is a Lincoln one day and a Washington the next.

Errors of Youth.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Gradually the terrible past of Woodrow Wilson is being revealed. It has been discovered that he once sang in a glee club. Next we may hear that he was once a ping-pong champion.

Japanese Delinquency.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is said that there are no swear words in the Japanese language. It would never do for Japan to establish a republic and conduct a presidential campaign.

Publicity.

From the New York Mail.

These are bad days for "frame-ups." Police, who are denounced by many democrats, other, they don't stay framed up. Hammer of public inequities knocks them all to pieces.

BECKERS
LONDONSome Specials
In High-grade
Traveling Bags
and Trunks.

A number of pieces of Becker's quality baggage disclosed by inventory are offered now at prices that hold forth generous savings.

If you're about to take a trip here's your chance to pick up a bargain in a good Trunk or Bag.

VISITING CASE, with tray; choice of 24 and 26 inch lengths. Special, \$5.75.

\$10.75 Hand-sewed Oxford TRAVELING BAGS, choice of any size. Special at \$7.90.

SIMILAR BAGS for ladies' use. Special at \$5.75.

STEAMER TRUNKS special at \$5.25.

GENERAL PURPOSE TRUNKS special at \$10.50. All sizes, 32 to 40 inches long.

Becker's
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1324-1326 F St. N.W.
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Capital.....\$1,000,000
Undivided Profits Over.....1,000,000
Deposits Over.....7,000,000

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ORE than 31,000 deposits are profitably shown at this bank.

Are YOU among them?

LOWEST RATE of interest paid on both large and small accounts.

National Savings and Trust Company,
Corner 15th and N. Y. Ave.
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Save the Retailer's Profit
RAINCOATS

From Manufacturer to Wearer
Retailer at Wholesale Prices
For Men, Women & Children

\$5 English Slip-Ons, \$2.48
\$10 Raincoats and Slip-Ons, \$5.00
\$15 Raincoats and Slip-Ons, \$7.50

\$3 to \$5 Boys' and Girls' Slip-Ons and Raincoats, \$1.95

THE GOODYEAR,
909 F St. N.W.
Formerly at 933 F St.

INSECTS MULTIPLY

—rapidly in unoccupied homes. When you open your home after the summer outing, you will need THOMPSON'S INSECT POWDER to quickly exterminate any roaches, water bugs, moths, ants, etc.

Cans, 15c, 25c, 40c, 75c.

W. Thompson Pharmacy,
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Purest and Best

Ingredients are used exclusively in making John G. Meinberg's

Top-Noch Bread

Better bread has never been baked in a home oven. A single trial proves its superiority. Order "Top-Noch"

AT ANY GROCER'S.

Catarrh of the Bladder

SANTAL MIDY

Relieved in 24 Hours

Burchell's "Bouquet"
Coffee, 30c lb.

Let this be the week to try it.

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"THE BUSY CORNER"

Don't Forget the Economies of Our Sale of
Kitchen Tables and Chairs Now in Progress.
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NEW FALL TAILORED SUITS

Sample Garments, Made by the Very Best Tailors

To Retail at \$29.75 to \$49.75

Choice at \$17.50

Women who have been clamoring for something new to wear can now gratify their desire in this very extraordinary purchase of samples of the newest fall styles. Garments made to pass the critical examination of buyers from all over the country. Original conceptions and copies of the best productions from Paris and Berlin.

Every new feature depicted in the showing—every new fabric—both plain and fancy trimmed models. Save nearly half by securing one of these suits at \$17.50. All sizes to select from.

The Striped Voiles

You Have Admired So Much Are Here at the Special Price of . . . 12½c

We have them in every width stripe you could ask for, in black and white and blue and white, also plain colors.

Dresses made of this material are unusually attractive and at once stamp them as being dressed down to the minute.

Width is 27 inches.

Run low while the assortments are complete.

Bargain Table—Street Floor.

Black Leather Handbags at 98c

With German Silver Frames.

All are leather lined, and have round or split bottoms. The frames in these bags are worth \$1.50 and \$2.00, so you can estimate the unusual saving opportunity offered you in this special lot for tomorrow's selling at only 98c each.

Leather Goods Store—Street Floor.

HOSIERY

25c Values for 19c

15c Values for 10c

Chance to save on a necessary article of apparel; buy several pairs tomorrow and make the saving amount to something. One never has too many pairs of hose.

25c values are Women's MERCERIZED LISLE HOSE, double soles, toes and heels, in black, white and tan, and the price tomorrow only 19c a pair.

15c values consist of Women's Lisle Hose, medium weight, in black only; double toes and heels; a pair tomorrow for 10c only.

Hosiery Store—Street Floor.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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For the Woman Who Wants

Black Chiffon Taffeta Waists

We Offer at \$2.25

One of the best values obtainable anywhere. Similar waists are selling in many stores at \$3.50.

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A size here for every one, from 34 to 44 bust. Choice at \$2.25.

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And some of the prettiest models of the season are now being shown at our Waist Store. A particularly striking style is made of linen, with broad-trimmed navy blue collar; sleeves edged with blue. \$1.00

\$1.50 value. Our price.....

All-white Norfolk Waists, made of a very superior quality plume. \$2 values for only..... \$1.50

Waist Store—Second Floor.

Bring \$1.90 Tomorrow

For Any Woman's White Canvas or Duck High or Low Shoes in Stock. \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 or \$4 Values.

The assortment of styles is still very good, and among so great a variety of styles and sizes you are almost certain of finding your size.

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White Canvas or Duck Shoes

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Misses' and Children's Shoes, White Canvas or Duck, High or Low Styles, at \$1.00

\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 are the regular prices, and the sizes run as follows:

6 to 8. 11½ to 2.

8½ to 11. 2½ to 6.

Of course, not every size in every style, but among all the styles you will find the right size if you come early.—Shoe Store—Second Floor.

Good News For Travelers, Also Students Returning to College
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ACCEPT OUR OFFER FOR 305 TRUNKS

Enabling Us to Present Unusually Good Trunks at Very Near Half Price

Trunk makers have their styles, the same as other manufacturers. The Petersburg Trunk and Bag Co. found some of their agents demanding changes in the color of vulcanized bindings used, with the result they decided to change their entire lines to the style being called for. Needing room for the new lines, and knowing our large output for trunks, the company wired us for an offer for the stock on hand. The accompanying telegram tells the result. You can now buy at just about half trunk that would easily bring catalogue prices—is it not worth while investigating, particularly as

These Trunks Are Noted For Their Strength and Durability

But read the price news; then be here to buy one of these good trunks for your next trip or to use for stowing away summer things.

\$6.00 Trunks

Double Strapped

Canvas-covered styles, with brass corners, lock, etc.; heavy brass slit protectors. Sizes 32 and 34. This sale..... \$2.95